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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			
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3	UNITED STATES	OF AMERICA,		
4	٧.		17 Cr. 548 (JMF)	
5	JOSHUA ADAM SCHULTE,			
6	DEFENDANT.			
7		x		
8			Tuno 13 20022	
9			June 13, 20022 9:10 a.m.	
10	D-5			
11	Before:			
12	HON. JESSE M. FURMAN,			
13			District Judge	
14		APPEARANCES		
15 16 17 18	Southern BY: DAVID DEN BY: MICHAEL L	ates Attorney for the District of New York TON		
	JOSHUA ADAM SCHULTE, Pro se			
19	ALSO PRESENT:	SABRINA SHROFF, Standby		
20		DEBORAH COLSON, Standby DAN HARTENSTINE, CISO MATT MULLERY, CISO	counsel for defendant	
22		DANIELLA MEDEL, CISO		
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1 (Case called)

THE COURT: Good morning. Welcome back.

So let's deal with what we need to deal with in closed session and most of the issues that we need to deal with I think we should deal with in open session when we go upstairs.

The main one I think we need to resolve or discuss is Mr. Schulte's filing on Friday concerning whether and to what extent the refined government theory or information still implicates the sort of public dis7closure issues that we have been dealing with. I entered an order on Friday indicating that I agreed that as to Hickok, I think

precisely the information that the government's claim was not previously disclosed, so it does seem to me that that sufficiently raises the public disclosure issue that if the government is relying on that, as an item of NDI, Mr. Schulte should be able to argue that issue to the jury. The others I think are a little less clear to me, so I wanted to just discuss them today.

Mr. Denton, anything you want to say on that?

MR. DENTON: No, your Honor. I think we understand
the Court's position. I think our primary concern deals with
how that might be used and also what is appropriate to instruct

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the jury on that question. I think that still does not avoid 1 the legal issue that the Court has to resolve on that question. 2 THE COURT: OK. So; first, let's talk about the 3 Hickok pages. I mean, I think the short answer is that to the 4 extent that the government was moving under 6(a) to preclude 5 Mr. Schulte from using those pages, I am denying that motion 6 7 because I think that it does raise prior public disclosure 8 issues. I have explained in my opinion why I thought that that was a valid argument, so given that, I think it is relevant and 9 admissible but I think -- I guess correct me if I am wrong --10 11 the only argument under 6(c) that the government has made is, 12 in essence, that they should be filed as classified exhibits. 13 Is that correct? 14 MR. DENTON: That's correct, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: So focusing on the Hickok pages first, 16 Mr. Schulte, anything you want to say on that front? 17 MR. SCHULTE: Regarding the 6(c), the government's motion to submit those classified exhibits? 18 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. SCHULTE: Yes. I think the issue, we have kind of 21 litigated it before but I wouldn't be in substantially the same 22 position if I have to -- we have to close the courtroom and all 23 of these Courts are basically instructing the jury that this is sensitive information, that this is NDI. And the difficulty 24

then in trying to show the jury that this is public information

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is really undermined by this silent witness rule or whatever other courtroom closures. I think to the degree the government thinks whatever information in this is still classified or NDI, that they should submit for redactions or substitutions of that information. But, overall, I just won't be in substantially the same position without being able to basically show publicly that this is the information that's been disclosed. And then I also raise that DevLAN is no longer being used. A lot of these issues with this information, DevLAN in particular, I don't think the government has shown that there is an extenuating issue to national security or national defense in showing files from the Internet to the jury.

THE COURT: OK. And Mr. Denton, let's say I agree with Mr. Schulte in that these pages I agree should be or can't be filed as classified exhibits consistent with CIPA. What's your response then?

MR. DENTON: Well, so I think, your Honor, two things. First of all, the Court's ruling would have to be on some other basis. Section 8 sets out clearly the authority to file them as classified exhibits, essentially regardless. I think it would really be a function of the Court ruling on some other basis that they could not be admitted in that way. Contrary to Mr. Schulte's representation, the government has submitted, ex parte, a significant discussion of the harm that would come from public disclosure of this. I think if the Court were to

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rule that these have to be shown publicly, I think we would have a more serious discussion about whether the government might seek some other relief.

THE COURT: OK. And I'm not sure I posed this specific question but to the extent that you are relying on Section 8, I mean, how do you square that with Section 6(c), which is to say that if the government could always insist on filing an exhibit in classified form, obviously I assume you would agree that there is a limit to that authority, namely public trial guaranteeing the Sixth Amendment, but how do you square that authority under Section 8 with 6(c), which requires the government to redact or provide a substitute or essentially not rely on it on pain of dismissal in the most extreme circumstances?

MR. DENTON: I think, your Honor, they work together in a couple of different ways. I think, first of all, the substitution process works when -- essentially, a good example here is the discussion we have had about the Foreign Office West; the fact of a foreign office is relevant. The specifics of where it is is not relevant to anything. And so in those circumstances you sort of harmonize the relevance ruling under 6(a) with the protection of classified information under 6(c), section 8 provides a mechanism I think for circumstances in which the Section 6 process sort of doesn't cover it or doesn't address it or a substitution is inadequate but the information

XM6D5schC1 TOP SECRET still remains extraordinarily sensitive, that essentially it prevents a defendant from forcing the declassification of information in a circumstance where it's both necessary and admissible but also still remains sensitive. So, I think they work in tandem in that way. THE COURT: OK. And the Bartender and issues, anything you want to say in on that score? I think that would be something that might benefit from discussion. It is not clear to me there is prior public disclosure here, but your thoughts on that.

MR. DENTON: We do not believe there is, your Honor. I think with respect to Bartender in particular, we intend to elicit the fact that Bartender was -- the tool Bartender was described in the leak and to elicit from witnesses why the additional disclosures of the defendant -- that the defendant attempted to make in his notebooks were uniquely harmful. So I don't think there is any particular reason why these documents would be necessary. They also don't discuss that particular disclosure, the association of that tool with the

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that is Similarly, with respect to the just; not kind of a match for what the defendant is charged with having attempted to disclose about various tradecraft

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techniques. And, moreover, his personal involvement in that which is an additional layer not discussed anywhere in the leaks.

So I think we agree with the Court's analysis on those two points.

THE COURT: OK.

Mr. Schulte?

MR. SCHULTE: So the Bartender issue I want to raise that in the CIPA 10 the government also raises or discusses specifics about Bartender

As far as the other information, the government is saying, well, we would stipulate that Bartender was disclosed but that this specific information was not. So you know, that, again, that really doesn't put me in the same position because I would like to show the jury specifically what information was disclosed about Bartender and then the government is going to

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have their argument as to what they claim is not disclosed, and 1 2 my argument is going to be for the jury to determine, based on the disclosure already from Bartender, is this not inferred or 3 is this information the government intends to or claims is 4 still NDI or classified, is it so generic enough that this 5 6 specific type of information render this information no longer 7 not on the same scale or the same magnitude of the information that's been released. So, it is very important to show the 8 9 jury what has already been released and then have the jury make that determination as to whether they believe the additional 10 11 information the government claims was attempted to be disclosed 12 is a part of that information or generic enough that it doesn't 13 really matter because so much of Bartender has already been 14 disclosed. 15 Basically it is a comparison that the jury should make and I think the Court should allow the jury to make that. 16 17 And then, as for I agree that the 18 is not -- the few examples that I have, though, 19 they're very small examples. So all I am trying to show is 20 that the that the government is mentioning in the Hour of the Mind is very generic. All it says is 21 22 and it doesn't go into specifics as to something

that could provide a vendor or someone to recognize CIA tools.

So these small examples here are basically showing more specific examples about and how, for example

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So these types of information So what I would like to show the jury is the difference between writing or using some kind of generic thing in such a way that no one would be able to use that information to identify any CIA tool, and compare and contrast that with other information that Wikileaks has released that show very specific types of Overall, Judge, I just don't think that the very small types of information that I would like pulled from Wikileaks here is not something that, you know, can't easily be, if there is anything the government claims to be classified or whatever, that stuff can be simply redacted or substituted and these THE COURT: All right. So the government's motion is pages under 6(a), and I don't she how this constitutes prior public disclosure and the grounds that Mr. Schulte just proposed for it is actually not even that argumentative than one, namely comparing and contrasting what he said with more specific references to and WikiLeaks and prior submissions to me he has noted that the is something that is discussed in

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unclassified documents. He is certainly free to make that argument and make the argument generally that what was disclosed is not specific enough to constitute National Defense Information, but he doesn't need these pages to make that argument. So the government's motion under 6(a) is granted with respect to that on the grounds that it is not relevant and admissible.

On the Bartender pages I guess, Mr. Denton, my inclination would be to do the following but I want to see if this would pose logistical or procedural problem; would be to preliminarily deny it but subject to reconsideration when you elicit the testimony that you have described, if Mr. Schulte is able to point to things in these pages that constitute prior disclosures of what you say your witnesses will testify to is not disclosed.

MR. DENTON: So can I just have one second, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

(pause)

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Denton?

MR. DENTON: So, your Honor, I think that approach makes sense in the first instance, I just want to add kind of another step that may be appropriate.

There is certainly going to be testimony about the components of what the defendant wrote about who used

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Bartender, what it was for, things you like that; they're part of his writings. It may be appropriate at some point, either then or as part of the Court's jury instructions, to instruct the jury on what specifically is the NDI that is at issue and that may serve to sort of narrow this and avoid the need for further documents just by clarifying that that testimony is there is explanation and not necessarily part of the NDI that is charged here.

THE COURT: I agree with that. I think to the extent that the government has narrowed its theory and approach on Counts Three and Four it does make sense to ensure that the jury understands what is the NDI -- alleged NDI at issue so I agree and we should talk about that in advance of what it would be appropriate for me to explain that to the jury.

So that, I think, is where I will leave Bartender, which is to say that on its face I'm not persuaded that the pages that Mr. Schulte has pointed to constitute prior disclosures but I will revisit that after the government has elicited the testimony that Mr. Denton has described, and if Mr. Schulte at that point is able to point to something that actually does match, if you will, what the government is alleging to be NDI then I may revisit it and we will deal with it then.

That leaves only the Hickok page and, Mr. Denton, I want to think about it for a moment but I want to understand

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the potential implications if I were to say that Mr. Schulte 1 has to be able to use this as an unclassified exhibit, what 2 that means. When you say consider other remedies, does that 3 mean you would seek mandamus? Because that would obviously 4 implicate our proceeding to trial. 5 MR. DENTON: Your Honor, I hesitate to say this but I 6 7 think that if not mandamus, an interlocutory appeal as of right under Section 7. 8 9 THE COURT: Fair enough. 10 MR. DENTON: 11 12 13 14 15 16 THE COURT: Hold on. I want to make sure we are all 17 on the same page here. What I understood Mr. Schulte to be 18 seeking to do at this point would be 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

So I think that was -- we had not

MR. DENTON:

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necessarily understood that, your Honor. 1 2 3 Obviously the 4 sort of conclusion of the section 6 process is that following 5 the Court's rulings, the government sort of consults with the 6 7 relevant powers that be and up the ladder makes the decision 8 about whether the Court -- whether the government is going to agree to the use of the information in the form the Court has 9 10 approved, or take some other position and invite the Court to ruling accordingly. I think it is the Court's position that 11 12 13 That's a meaningfully 14 different version of that discussion 15 16 THE COURT: OK. Mr. Schulte, maybe I misunderstood 17 what you were asking to do but I 18 19 20 21 MR. SCHULTE: So first, Judge, I just wanted to make 22 sure it is on the record that the ex parte document the 23 government delivered to the Court we haven't received, so if we 24 could receive that document we may be able to further alleviate 25 whatever the government's concerns are.

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THE COURT: That request is denied. 1 MR. SCHULTE: OK. 2 As far as this document, I was mainly just -- the 3 Court asked regarding relevance for 6(a) so I was basically 4 stating how these documents are relevant. As to only the 5 specific portions, I agree that only the specific portions that 6 are needed are what I would seek to discuss but as far as these 7 are the only ones, I didn't do -- I did basically a review of 8 my cursory examination of the things I thought were most 9 particular and relevant but I haven't actually gone through all 10 of these two or three documents to check every single place so 11 I just, you know, I think if the Court is going to rule on 6(c) 12 13 I just ask for the opportunity to at least be able to check --14 go through and check documents to see if there is anything else 15 that may or may not be relevant because that wasn't what I was 16 intending here. THE COURT: Well, that's what I directed you to do 17 18 here, so. 19 MR. SCHULTE: It was about relevance so I thought it 20 was just 6(a). So I was trying to show the Court why these 21 documents are relevant but I wasn't specifically stating these --22 23 THE COURT: Mr. Schulte, I am quite confident that I directed you to make a filing that specifically referenced 24

where in the leaked information you believe there was any

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relevant prior disclosure. So I understood that that -- in other words, I have given you that opportunity. This was your submission on that and I'm not going to give you another chance to go comb through this and see if there are other areas where you can point to something. That's what you were directed to do. All right. MR. DENTON: If I may, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. DENTON: I say this without having consulted with

people, but I would also think it would be possible in this circumstance that we might be able to alleviate some of the security concerns by stipulating essentially that pages from WikiLeaks stated X, or included this diagram, or something to that effect

also included specific language and identifies it as having been publicly disclosed as part of Vault 7. So I wanted to flag for the Court that to the extent that I think we see where the Court is going with this, that that's an option that I expect we would discuss seriously.

THE COURT: OK. So how do you prose that we leave this since I don't know -- I don't anticipate we will be opening today but I presume this is an issue that both sides would want to have an understanding of where it stands before you open.

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MR. DENTON: Well, so your Honor, I think there is two kind of nested questions. The first one, which is not something that we have addressed here today but is still out there is the admission of Government Exhibit 1 at large. I think if we resolve that, then I think --

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you. I was planning to say this on the record in the public session and I will repeat it there: That motion is granted.

MR. DENTON: OK.

THE COURT: The Government Exhibit 1 and whatever number exhibit is, those two exhibits I'm going to allow to be filed in classified form. I will actually file an opinion explaining that reasoning, but that is the bottom line ruling and you are now aware of that.

What is nested issue 2?

MR. DENTON: So then nested issue 2 is the documents that are within Government Exhibit 1, which is what we are talking about here, I think the answer is the Court needs to rule on the public disclosure issue in a way that then it sort of puts the ball back in the government's court to address that. I think our position is that it is appropriately handled as a classified exhibit without prejudice to the defendant for all of the reasons discussed in the second Rosen opinion. It seems like we are now talking about a very limited amount of stuff. If the Court disagree with that, we will certainly work

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as quickly as possible to reach a resolution, or at least tell the Court whether this is something we expect to resolve in an evidentiary form or whether there is some other relief we would seek. I think we can do that very quickly.

But, I think that's the order of operations here.

THE COURT: OK. Well, I want to think about it a little bit but I think my current inclination, sort of the direction I am headed and I think it is probably right, is that the my current inclination is Mr. Schulte should be permitted to use these pages -- and by these pages I want to be clear,



I will exclude that on the grounds that it is not relevant and/or is cumulative. But, bottom line is those pages or portions thereof, to be more precise, I do think that he can and should be allowed to use in some form. My current inclination is that there is a meaningful difference between the government submitting -- filing the entirety of Government Exhibit 1 in classified form and requiring Mr. Schulte to rely on this in classified form, and in that sense my current inclination is to is say that he needs to be able to use it in an unclassified form. What form

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that takes is a different story and really, under CIPA, I think it is the government's motion to make motion under 6(c) for stipulation or redaction, not my burden to propose it to you.

So I am giving you the benefit of telling you where I think I am headed. If you want to make a motion under 6(c) for redaction and/or stipulation that would be an adequate

redaction and/or stipulation that would be an adequate substitute then that may suffice and alleviate the issues for your purposes, but I think the burden is really yours to make that application.

MR. DENTON: Yes, your Honor. Understood. I think
the main thing that we would just need to address is making
sure that we trued up some of the substitutions that have been
approved across all of the various documents. So, for example,
has been substituted across all of the documents. We would
not want a disclosure of these documents in a way that
essentially unmasks other things that have been substituted in
any number of other places by providing an easy reference. So,
message received that this takes some work on the part the
government here. As time permits today and this afternoon, we
will do that as efficiently as we possibly can.

THE COURT: OK. So I guess that means we will need to revisit this, presumably that means in classified session either at the end of today or the beginning of tomorrow but we will see how far we get and we will take it as it comes.

Other things that we should discuss here? One is

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witness names or names that may come up at trial. The defense submitted one name that I understand is classified. I understand that the government's list also included names that are technically classified but my understanding had been that there was no issue with putting them on a list and providing it to the jury and reading it to the jury with the understanding that they would be mixed in with other names so I don't know if the defense name raises unique issues or it is just because it was provided as a single name but before I added it to our list I wanted to make sure that I was aware of whatever the issues are.

MR. DENTON: So your Honor, I'm not sure what the defense name is.

THE COURT:

MR. DENTON: I think, your Honor, it probably falls in the same category as everyone else in that there is not an issue with including them on the list. It is, again, our very sincere request that the entire list of names not be read out loud, that the jury be allowed to examine it and make an announcement about whether they recognize anyone on it. I will also note that that list includes the universe of people that the defendant has subpoenaed. Where we ended on Friday was that the defendant had cut down, significantly, the list of people from the group of 12 the government had identified as particularly sensitive or difficult to move and Ms. Shroff

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represented that the defendant was going to be making efforts 1 2 to cut the larger group down to a more reasonable number, 3 hopefully by today. In an abundance of caution we have included everybody on there. We don't see a need to read to 4 5 the jury dozens of names of CIA officers who are not going to 6 play a part in this trial. 7 So, again, we have got them on the list but I don't 8 know that we necessarily need all of them. 9 10

THE COURT: The problem is that we are picking a jury in about a half an hour so I need to have a list and for it to be finalized. What do you want me to do with that?

MR. DENTON: Well, I think, your Honor, the defendant give us a more reasonable list of his witnesses. We can turn around a revised version for the Court basically immediately. I don't think that's an issue but I think this is sort of the defendant's doing here by continuing to push the question of his witness list further and further down the road.

THE COURT: OK. Are there any witnesses names that can be eliminated from this list?

MR. DENTON: I think the version that we provided the Court on Friday eliminated the names that we had already discussed that have already been eliminated but we don't know where the defendant is on his group of forty-some-odd that remain outstanding.

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THE COURT: And

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1 Again, I think there is no issue adding MR. DENTON: 2 it to the extent that is necessary, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. 3 Mr. Schulte, where do we stand on witnesses, 4 5 generally? MR. SCHULTE: So we did -- we cut down the list 6 7 significantly. I don't know if the government has received the updated list but I think one of the issues, though --8 9 THE COURT: I think the answer to that is they 10 haven't, so. MR. SCHULTE: I think one of the issues is these names 11 12 may come into play on cross or direct so a lot of these names 13 have significant dealings with these situations, so our position is that the people who are relevant and who are 14 involved in these issues should still be read to the jury to 15 see if they know those people. So that's the defense's 16 17 position. THE COURT: And then there was another name that the 18 19 defense gave which was simply Paula. I'm not going to ask the 20 jury if they know Paula. I mean that makes no sense. 21 MR. SCHULTE: She has been subpoenaed, she is on the 22 list; Paula I thought she should already be on there 23 but if that's not, that's her name, Paula 24 THE COURT: Is she covert or is her name classified?

MR. SCHULTE: She is retired, she is overt.

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1	THE COURT: Mr. Denton, do you know?		
2	MR. DENTON: I think that's right, your Honor.		
3	THE COURT: OK. Well, I'm just going to go with the		
4	whole list since and I will not read it out loud but I will		
5	give the jury a few minutes to read through it. I will add		
6	name and add Paula name and leave it		
7	there.		
8	So I don't know if the order has hit the docket or if		
9	Mr. Schulte has it but just so you know, 7I have resolved the		
10	other remaining CIPA issues as the only outstanding ones were		
11	in relation to the May 23rd Section 5 notice. Bottom line is I		
12	think in all respects I have granted the government's		
13	applications under that and either stricken the notice or ruled		
14	the evidence inadmissible under 6(a) so I don't think there is		
15	any further discussion required there and that is a public		
16	order that, again, may or may not have hit the docket but it		
17	will, you will see it soon if you haven't already.		
18	Anything we need to discuss on the Michael memorandum?		
19	I think you guys were trying to work out some sort of proposed		
20	stipulation there.		
21	MR. DENTON: So I think, your Honor, that is probably		
22	the one exhibit that we are going to still need a little time		
23	to sort out. We are working on it. We have got sort of some		
24	stipulation language that we are going back and forth with the		
25	equity holders on but I think we will have something in the		

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next day or two by the time it is relevant. 1 THE COURT: OK. But that one we have a little time. 2 3 Is that your view? MR. DENTON: Certainly from our perspective. We 4 5 wouldn't expect it to come up with the first few witnesses in the government's case, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Schulte, is that OK with you? 7 MR. SCHULTE: Yes. That's fine. 8 9 THE COURT: Any remaining issues on the defense contact with its witness list? My understanding is, and I 10 11 don't know if this information was conveyed to you yet, that Michael has declined the request to be interviewed by the 12 13 defense. I think there were three others that remained 14 somewhat open. I don't know where those stand or if we want to 15 go through them quickly or if we can do that in discrete 16 fashion that the government can remain for. 17 Mr. Schulte? And, to be clear, my understanding is 18 Michael declined this morning so I think that's new 19 information. MR. SCHULTE: OK. Is there update -- so I haven't 20 received the updated list. Counsel said they received an 21 update late Friday but I wasn't -- I don't know what the 22 23

updates are so I'm not sure what the --

THE COURT: OK. I would like to get upstairs so I guess Mr. Denton, Mr. Lockard, do you mind stepping out for one

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       second so we can talk more openly about what the updates are,
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       if any, and then I will have you back and we can go upstairs.
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                (Pages 25-27 EX PARTE FOR DEFENDANT ONLY by order of
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       the Court)
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THE COURT: You don't need to get cozy because my only 1 question is if there is anything else that we need to discuss 2 3 here. MR. DENTON: Just one final observation with respect 4 5 to the witnesses, your Honor. There is a limited subset of the people whom the 6 7 defendant has subpoenaed who are covert who are getting names for trial. We will update the key that will be available for 8 the witnesses and the defendant that has all of that on it. 9 The vast majority of7 everybody else falls into the sort of 10 second category in the witness protections in that they would 11 12 be referred to by their first name only, so we just wanted to 13 emphasize that that's where we expect everybody in the 14 courtroom should be as far as referring to these people during the course of the trial. 15 16 THE COURT: OK. That doesn't have any bearing on the 17 list for the jury though, correct? 18 MR. DENTON: No, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. That's fine. 19 And I remind you that I gather in the first trial it 20 21 was the witnesses who caused the most problem by not 22 necessarily following or abiding by the substitutions and 23 limitations that we all were -- or you all were supposed to be

witnesses are aware of the name situation and abide by those

laboring under, so it is your burden to make sure your

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MR. DENTON: Yes, your Honor.

I think, just to be clear, there was one witness who did that during the last trial. I think, by and large, a lot of the other issues we had to address came up during questioning but, either way, we have made sure all of our witnesses know. To the extent that the defense calls witnesses we will find an appropriate way to make sure that they are also aware of those limitations.

THE COURT: Mr. Schulte, anything else we need to do

MR. SCHULTE: No.

THE COURT: So then we are adjourned and I will see you upstairs in a few minutes in Courtroom 23A.

Thank you.

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